

PROGRESSIVES LEAVE FUSION QUESTION OPEN

Woodruff Introduces Resolution, but Suggests That No Vote Be Taken.

HE FAVORS HOME RULE

Roosevelt Opposes Combination with Other Parties in Legislative Matters, Such as Senate Contests.

Just what attitude the Progressive party will take on the question of fusing with other parties and organizations on a municipal ticket in the next election was left for determination next spring by the conference yesterday of members of the state committee and the county chairmen at the Holland House.

A resolution prepared by a special committee, consisting of Timothy L. Woodruff, Kings County chairman; Francis W. Bird, New York County chairman, and Judge Virgil K. Kellogg, which would have prevented any fusion anywhere in the state on any nominations, was, at the suggestion of Mr. Woodruff himself, not put to a vote. There were no protests against postponing action.

Colonel Roosevelt, addressing the Progressives in the morning, had declared himself against fusion to the extent that he did not believe any Progressives elected to state legislatures should ally themselves in action with the members of either of the old parties.

The colonel probably had in mind the hopes of the Democrats that they may be able to elect men to the United States Senate in several states with the help of Progressive members of the legislatures when he said:

"I now stand in the ranks with my fellow Progressives, and what I am saying must be taken as a bit of advice from a man in the ranks."

"But speaking as a man in the ranks, I most earnestly hope that in no legislative assembly in which the Progressives have a representation will there be any subordination to either of the old parties should they desire to combine the men of the Progressive party with their party organizations."

"Let them choose whom they will to send to the Senate or anything else. What arrangements they choose, let them make those arrangements themselves, and let us stand aloof, keeping unflinchingly to the principles we put down in the last campaign and showing by our works the faith that is in us."

"I move that we take up the question of fusion and talk about it for an hour," said one of the Progressives when the calendar was being prepared in the afternoon.

"No Such Word as Fusion."

"There is no such word as fusion in the Progressive vocabulary," said Mr. Hotchkiss. "Let us call it co-operation."

"I was appointed a member of a special committee with Mr. Bird and Judge Kellogg to draft a resolution on the subject of co-operation with other organizations in future campaigns," said Mr. Woodruff. "We prepared the following:

Resolved, That no union, coalition or fusion be made by the National Progressive party of the State of New York, or by any local organization or unit thereof, with any other party, party organization or unit thereof, without the consent and approval of the state committee, or the executive committee of the said state committee, or the National Progressive party, and that no action looking forward to such coalition, fusion or union be taken without like consent."

"Upon the completion of this resolution at the morning session," Mr. Woodruff continued, "members of the committee consulted with others. We found a great deal of dissent."

Should Practice Home Rule.

"We have preached home rule, and I believe we should practice it. To leave to the state committee, two-thirds of whose members come from outside this city, the great problem of a municipal ticket here next year, I believe would have had effect and be harmful to our party. Such a decision would mean that we could have no fusion without the consent of outside men."

There was informal discussion of fusion during the luncheon hour. Upstate men were against it on general principles. Oscar L. Strauss took a neutral ground. Henry L. Stoddard, Henry Moscovitz and others are said to have opposed tying the party down to no fusion in municipal elections.

Controller Prendergast, who has come out strongly in favor of fusion, and declared that any man who thinks Tammany Hall can be beaten in a local election without fusion was a mental defective, was not present. He is at Lakewood, on the advice of his physician.

His complaint that Kings County was ignored by Mr. Strauss in appointing the legislative committee of nine was headed yesterday, when Robert H. Elder, of that county, was named in place of Herbert E. Cook, of St. Lawrence, who was unable to serve.

A majority of that committee met yesterday and added six others to their numbers. The names were not announced, however, pending their acceptance.

Prendergast Too Busy.

Mr. Strauss seemed to think that the complaint of Controller Prendergast was due to the fact that he personally had not been named, for in his morning speech Mr. Strauss said:

I would have been delighted to have appointed Mr. Prendergast on that committee, but I did not, out of consideration for his health. I realized that the committee had considerable work to do, and that aside from his official position, he might give more time to his strength and health would allow.

The first half hour was devoted to a discussion of organization. Chauncey J. Hamlin said that in Erie he had organized a club with many committees to watch the work of the various city and state departments.

Hector M. Hitchens suggested that a state chairman and the chairman of each county committee be elected to spend their entire time in the work, and be paid accordingly.

This met with considerable opposition.

Although it did not come up in the meeting, there was much quiet talk as to whether Mr. Hotchkiss would be able to continue as state chairman. He has accepted the presidency of a casualty insurance company, and, of course, will be unable to devote all his time to politics in the future.

NEW JERSEY ARREST IN BOY STRANGLING CASE

J. Frank Hickey Admits He Was in Cities Where Postcards Were Mailed.

INEBRIATE HOME PATIENT

Authorities Declare They Have Strong Evidence Against Him—Will Fight Extradition to Buffalo.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Toms River, N. J., Nov. 19.—In the arrest at Whiting to-day of a man who said he was J. Frank Hickey, Sheriff Tilton, of Ocean County, believes he has the man wanted by Chief of Police Regan of Buffalo as the slayer of Joseph Josephs, the seven-year-old boy of Lackawanna, a suburb of Buffalo.

Hickey was arrested at the Keswick Colony of Mercer, a retreat for inebriates, near Whiting, after Sheriff Tilton had received a telegram from Chief Regan telling him Hickey was probably in the Keswick Colony. The man took his arrest with the utmost coolness, and calmly denied knowing anything about the murder of the boy. In fact, when the Sheriff first told him he was under arrest on a charge of being implicated in a murder Hickey asked whether he was supposed to have killed a man or a woman. He at first consented willingly to waive extradition, but later, after having consulted a lawyer, informed the Sheriff that he would not be extradited without a bitter legal fight.

The prisoner was then taken to the county court house here, where he was placed in the Sheriff's office, pending the arrival of Chief Regan and other officials from Buffalo. After being placed in custody Hickey showed traces of nervousness and kept retreating that his arrest was an outrage. He said he would soon prove his innocence of the charge against him.

According to Sheriff Tilton, Hickey admitted having been in Buffalo, Boston and Whiting within the last year.

Postcard Leads to Arrest.

John Hoskyn, chief millwright of the American Chemical Agricultural Works, of Buffalo, is the man directly responsible for the arrest of Hickey. He received a postcard from the man arrested to-day in February, 1912, while Hickey was an inmate of the Inebriate Home in Whiting. He kept the card and did not think of it again until recently, when he saw reproductions of the postcards written to Chief Regan by a man who confessed he had murdered young Josephs. Hoskyn was at once struck by the similarity in the handwriting of Hickey and that of the man who wrote the cards to Regan. He communicated with Chief Regan and the hunt for Hickey was at once begun.

Seeing that the postcard to Hoskyn was postmarked at Whiting, Regan sent inquiries to that place and Sheriff Tilton began an investigation. He found Hickey had arrived at the Keswick Colony home last Wednesday, and he had talked with Mrs. Dora Rauss, who conducts the place. She pointed out Hickey to the Sheriff, who then placed him under arrest.

Hickey is said to be a man of unusual intelligence and education, and at the time of his arrest was superintending the construction of a cement bridge on the Keswick Colony grounds. The colony is a semi-charitable institution, and those inmates who have not the necessary money to pay for their treatment are permitted to work off their indebtedness by doing odd jobs about the place.

Hickey showed his iron nerve when arrested. He did not attempt any violence when Sheriff Tilton drew him aside and told him he was wanted on a serious charge. When told he was wanted in connection with the murder of Josephs, Hickey said:

"That's a serious charge to make against me. I know nothing about the boy. I was in Buffalo, I admit. I was employed there by the Roberts Iron Company. I was also in Lackawanna, but that does not prove that I know anything about the death of the boy."

Cannot Waive Extradition.

After Hickey had said he would willingly accompany the Buffalo officials to that city Tilton took his prisoner to his office and wired Chief Regan of the arrest. Detectives at once started from Buffalo to bring Hickey back to that city.

Under the crimes act of 1898, laws of New Jersey, however, Hickey will not be allowed to waive extradition. W. Howard Jeffrey, a young lawyer of this place, arrived at the Sheriff's office a short while after Hickey had been arrested and announced that he had been retained by the prisoner to look after his interests. Jeffrey said his client would fight extradition to the limits of the law. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is probable that it will be several days before Hickey will leave the state.

Postmaster Christofson, of Whiting, remembers J. Frank Hickey. The prisoner has been a visitor to the Keswick Colony on three occasions before his present residence there. Postmaster Christofson said to-night that he remembered Hickey because of the man's apparent craze for writing postcards and letters, and that when a visitor at Whiting before Hickey had written dozens of postcards.

This fact, taken in connection with Hickey's alleged confession to Sheriff Tilton that he had been in Boston and Whiting at the time Chief Regan received the murder postcards, and was in Buffalo at the time the boy disappeared from his home, is regarded by the authorities as strong evidence against the prisoner.

According to Sheriff Tilton, Hickey was not in confinement a half hour before he showed traces of his penchant for letter writing. He wrote three letters to-night, all of which were read by the Sheriff, who said that Hickey was sending out appeals for money to friends. The man is apparently entirely without funds.

The prisoner is a man about forty-seven years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighs about 150 pounds. He is of light complexion, with a heavy mustache, sandy hair and slightly bald on top of his head. He wears a scar on his left temple and wears glasses. He has been divorced for ten years and has a son living in Lawrence, Mass. The latter has been told of his father's arrest, and he is expected to reach here to-morrow.

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Cunard Commodore to Retire After Forty-nine Years.

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When the steamer reaches Liverpool, Captain Warr will retire from active service and take up his residence outside of the city. He has rented a cottage, with a little garden, and will spend the rest of his days cultivating flowers.

In 1903 Captain Warr was made a commander of a Cunard vessel, and since then he has been in charge of nine British ships. His first ship was the Great Britain, which he commanded after which followed the Kedar, the Atlas, the Saragossa, the Pavia, the Sylvania, the Corinthian, the Scythia, the Bothnia, the Gallia, the Ivernia, the Saxonia, the Etruria, the Umbria, the Caronia, the Carmania, the Lucania and the Campania.

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You say it was all the money you had, and that you expected to use it for immediate expenses with your wife. I certainly sympathize with you. If some one had told you that you would have been worse.

You may sue the alderman to get your money back, but if you do he will not doubt say you made him a voluntary present of the \$20, and, who knows, the judge may believe him.

DOANE WOULD GIVE SALARY

Offers to Work Without Pay to Aid the Clergy.

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He also appealed for greater aid for widows and orphans of clergymen and for clergymen who have passed the period of active service. The convention declared that when they do there will be only poverty awaiting their families.

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